## IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

Result of the Conferences Between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Financiers.

The Plans of the Secretary Agreed to by the Bankers.

Programme of the Monetary Opera tions of the Government.

Adoption of a Resolution in the House Pavor of Raising \$150,000,000 by Taxation and Imposts.

The Appointment of the New Secretary of War Confirmed.

ton by representatives from Boards of Trade, Chamber of Commerce and Banking Institutions, among themselve and with the Secretary of the Treasury, may be se

First-The general views of the Secretary of the Trea

Second The banks will receive and pay out the United

Third. The Secretary will, within the next two weeks in addition to the current daily payment of \$1,500,000 in United States notes, pay the further sum of at leas esire to receive them, and thus relieve the existing

The making of United States deman

ton and Philadelphia Boards of Trade and the House Committee of Ways and Means wince yes

assiduously engaged in the preparation of a bill conformdemand note bill, already reported.

A Sub-Committee of the Committee of Ways and feans had an interview with Secretary Chase to-day. The Stock Bank bill is still in the hands of the Sub Committee to which it was referred. It has not yet bo come formally a part of the financial measures of the Committee of Ways and Means, but will probably be adopted and recommended at an early day.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY. which drafts had been drawn to the an able balance in the States under insurrectionary contro

NEWS PROM EUROPE—SETTLEMENT OF THE TREN The details of English news have not yet been receive here. Enough, however, is known to confirm the opinion entertained at the State Department, that the settlement of the Trent imbroglio has proved entirely satisfactory

CONFIRMATION OF ROWIN M. STANTON AS SECRETARY The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the omination of Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War by

The current report in regard to the removal of Genera Thomas and the appointment of General Williams, is at least premature. There is no foundation for it.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN. General McClelian went to the Capitol to-day, and was engaged with the Committee upon the Conduct of the War from ten until four o'clock, after which he was sent for by the President, and held an interview with him day since his last illness. His interview with the committee is believed to have been of a pleasant and satisf factory nature. His friends are satisfied that the interview will inspire the committee with entire confidence in the

General Butler is here to appear before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He would have been examined to-day, but the committee were occupied with the Commanding General.

GENERAL BUTLER'S OFFICERS COMMISSIONED. The officers of the regiments raised by General Butle in Massachusetts, for his coast expedition, were commissioned yesterday directly from the War Departme This will end the controversy made by Governor Andrewith General Butler in reference to these commissions. A MILITARY RAILBOAD FROM WASHINGTON TO ALEX

Notwithstanding the snow and sleet, five hundred men were at work to-day, preliminary to the construction men were at work to-day, preliminary to the construction of a railroad from Washington to Alexandria, over the Long Bridge. There will be a single track with sufficient turnouts to accommodate the camps in Virginia. It is supposed the road will be in operation in three weeks. By this arrangement it is designed to supply our army from the North without change of cars.

THE TRIAL OF COLONEL ENRRIGAN. The Kerrigan trial is closed. To day the Judge Adve sealed verdict of the court will, as usual, be sent to th be promulgated to the army. This routine may occupy several days. It is stated that Colonel Kerrigan will take his seat in the House of Representatives to-morrow. He is on parole, but confined to the limits of the cky.

MORE REBEL PRISONERS BROUGHT INTO CAMP—HOW THE SECESSIONISTS CARBY INFORMATION TO THE

lines of General Heintzelman's division. They were captured on Mason's Neck, a mile and a half from Col. son's brigade. The regiment has just returned from picket duty on the extreme left of our lines and front of ent within the last few days. Those arrested day are Forrest Olden, John Hauslef, his brother oldiers at Fells Church, in July last. He was then i nember of Captain Edward Powell's Virginia cavalry company, and when taken was a rebel in arms against ar government. In December last, after five months apprisonment, he was released on his paroie of honor, and having the second of the paroie of honor, and having been sent to Old Point Comfort, went by the way of Manasans, Cantreville and Fairfax Court House, to his home, just conteste the times of Gen. Helmisshman's command. Although he esserts that he has not given any aid and comfort to the enemy since his release, there appears to be sufficient evidence to prove that he has greatly yiolated his parels of nonor. A month or more age his wife, in company with another woman, came within our lines, and was detained, so that the husband and wife are now with us, while their children are among the rebels. The other five prisoners, like those who were arrested in the same vicinity the other day, are simply ndifferent, miscellaneous looking set of fellows would wish to see. As to intelligence, taste or refinement, they are sorry specimens of the superior class of people which the "F. F. V's" are said to be. They all onscious, one would imagine, of their own existence.

It is well known that every movement of our forces of

went the dog at full speed with the intelligence towards interest in their movements. They count every man, and the news is speedily communicated to the rebels. Those engaged in such disloyal business. They were

of hemorrhage, by which he was attacked on For thirty years he has been esteemed a faith. monday. For thirty years he has been esteemed a faithful and efficient clerk, whose merits obtained for him the post of chief clerk, which he has retained during the last nine years without making a personal enemy. His funeral services were attended to-day by the employes of the department generally, headed by Secretary Chase and the heads of different bureaus. His remains were sent to Philaelphia, where his friends reside. THE ARMY.

cently appointed a Brigadier General

The case of Captain Channey McReever, Adjutant Cameral of Premont, who was placed under arrest at the time the latter was relieved from command of the West

THE NEW APPOINTMENT OF MR. CAMERON DEFERRED

THE PAYMASTERS AMONG THE TROOPS The presence of the paymasters, who are still actively mployed paying off the men, keeps up a spirit of liveli ness which compensates for the unfavorable weather and unfikelihood of any advance movement just now. Meantime, the change in the Cabinet, which is still the subject of universal comment, is regarded as the inaugurat new and more active war regime, and as such is hailed

THE RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, the reception at the White House last night was the most brilliant of all the leves that have been held. The display of fashion and beauty excelled the palmiest days of the regency of Miss Harriet Lane, and the attendance of foreign dignitaries was remarkable. An unusual number of military officers of high rank were observed in the throng.

PARSON BROWNLOW IN DANGER

From private advices received here, serious apprehea-sions are entertained that the heroic Parson Browniow will be assassinated before he can reach the Tennessee LIVELY OPERATIONS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The HERALD'S Potemac river correspondent reports that the Reliance was sent down on Monday night to protect we schooners that were fired at by the upper battery at Cockpit Point on their way down. Her presence probably prevented the Page from coming out of Quantico creek and pouncing upon them. Sometime before daylight yes-terday morning, as the Wyandank was coming out or Mattawoman creek, a steamer with a walking beam was seen in the river above Quantico creek. Supposing her to be the Page from her manœuvres, for she ran down the river as soon as she was seen, Acting Master Foster re ported the circumstances to Lieutenant Commanding Badger, of the Anacostia, senior officer in the ab-sence of the Commodore, upon which Captain Badger, entertaining serious apprehensions for the safety of the Reliance, weighed and stood in the direction of the batteries. The Page, however, did not appear, but shortly after the Reliance was seen coming up, having convoyed the schooners safely down. None of the ves

The capture of any of our steamers would be a sad affair, as it would enable the rebels to capture our merchant vessels. The rebels continue to be particularly ill tempered. Yesterday afternoon they fred at every want of skill. First they sent a shot after the Yankee The Wyandank followed, and had two or three shots The Wyandank followed, and had two or three shots fired after her. A canal boat coming out soon after, received the same attentions, and they wound up by firing two or three more rounds at the Yankee as she came out. The Yankee then stood for Freestone Point, and threw a few shells into some fish houses on the beach with very good effect, clearing them of the rebel pickets. Acting Master Ely then landed with a beach, but as this could not be done they destroyed the boat. An officer of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Voiebels made some very good shots at the Maryland bat teries on Sunday morning. Two shells fell right in front throwing the dirt into the battery, and several went clear over. Only two shells were fired from our battery. The same officer has further told me that a

batteries at Budd's ferry.

I have just been on board the Yankse, where I was told evening, a shot from the upper battery at Cockpit Point came so close to the boat as to splash the water into her. came so close to the boat as to splash the water into herit will appear that the commanders of the flotills were
not instructed by Captain Morris. On the contrary, that
gallant officer solicited their co-operation through their
lag officer. To them, as well as to Captain Morris, belongs the credit of taking the Panascola safely through
the flery ordeal.

A few more shots were fired from Cockpit Point this
morning, but at what, and with what result, I have not
been able to ascertain.

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.
Samuel F. Train, of Boston, was comm
sistant Paymester in the navy to-day.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

CLAIMS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY. Mr. Davis, (Union) of Ky., presented a men the Military Board of Kentucky in relation

have four clerks to the Navy Department This was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Hr. Congauss, (rep.) of Va., from the Cor Pereign Affairs, reported a bill for the pre-the Atlantic Saheries.

Mr. Darmurk, (rep.) of Hr. from the Justiciary Committee, to whom was referred the animpeomobile in reference to the commonton of the property of repets, in, reported them all back, with one original hill as a constitution to the very second of the property of the prope

titled to his seat, was taken up.

The question was, on the amendment of Mr. Clark, to sirike out the word "not."

Mr. Stanton, of Kanses, the contestant, proceeded to speak at length in opposition to the amendment. He contended that Mr. Lane, by using the franking privilege, as it was admitted he had done, thereby made the choice of Senatorship in fact actually Senator, and the acceptance of any other office, even before he actually took the eath, vacated the seat. He said before he (Stanton) accepted the commission from the Governor of Kansas, in July last, he telegraphed to the War Department to know if Mr. Lane had been appointed Brigadier General, and had accepted. He received the following answer:—

General Lane has been appointed and has accepted. S. GAMERON, accretary of War.

place among the defenders of the Sinte in the usual place of command given by the people, not by the government or State; and when the danger to the State had passed he lated down his or minand.

Mr. Harlax thought the President had no authority to make such an appointment. At that time there was no such office; therefore the appointment was void and there could be no vacation of the seat.

Mr. Cowax took substantially the same ground. If it was no office, it made no difference whether he accepted it or not. Even if it was an effice, he thought it very doubtfull if Mr. Lane did accept.

Mr. Dooliville, (rep.) of Wis., said he had wished that Mr. Isane had been in the field and Mr. Stanton in the Sanate; and he said with all respect that he was oppused to the whole idea of being a member of Congress and an officer in the army. Vaulting from the Senate to the saddle might be a beautiful idea, but dismounting from the saddle to come to the Senate, booted and spurred, did not meet his approbation. He said he supposed the whole of this question was that the President proposed to accept if the office were created by Congress. Congress did create the office on the 22d of July; but before that time Mr. Iane refused to accept, which he thought ended the case.

Mr. Erssender, (rep.) of Me., by consent, reported from the Finance Committee the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, with an amendment.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to the resolution rolative to the employment of George B. Morgan. Referred.

Mr. Cowax, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution tendering a vote of thanks to Lieutennat A. D. Harrell, Midshipman Stewart and Acting Mester Amos Foster, for the destruction of the rebelselboner Echo in Quantico links.

Executive session.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives. Wamunuton, Jan. 15, 1862. THE EFFICACT OF THE ARMY IN KANSAS.

Mr. CONWAY, (rep.) of Kansas, introduced a joint reso-lution to promote the efficiency of the troops serving in the department of Kansas.

WILITARY FORT AT SYANSVILLS, IND.

Mr. LAW, (opp.) of Ind., introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of establishing a military post at or near Evansville, Indiana.

Roads and Canals, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information having in view the construction of several branch rail roads, in order to have direct communication between

Mr. Corning, (opp.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution, that in order to pay the ordinary expenses of the government and the interest on the national loan, and have an ample sinking fund for its ultimate liquidation, a tax be im-posed, which, with the tariff on imports, will secure an annual sum of not less than one hundred and fifty mil.

ions of dollars.

Mr. Vallandiam, (opp.) of Ohio, said that before the question was put, he wished to express the hope that all the measures relating to this subject may be reported at the earliest moment practicable, and then postponed to a fixed day shead, so that full time may be allowed for their consideration; for, great as this civil war now is, and luminent, too, as is the danger of foreign complica-

Mr. Castenti, (rep.) of fa., inquired whether if was not as necessary to deprive the enemy of the sinear, of war, as it was to provide means to put down the rebellion, and whether it was the puripse of the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill to confinent the property of rebels and free their slaves. Mr. Risanam wound directly answer that question. The supremacy of the law, he argued, was sesential to the nation's existence. The republic cannot live unless the laws are obeyed. For the suppression of this rebellion the representatives of the people may authorize the army of the tople to do whatever may be necessary for that pur, cast

are obeyed. For the suppression of this rebellion the representatives of the people may annhouse the army of the people to what the many be necessary for that put, coesconsistent with instice. They should employ whatever means may be necessary to this end. He went further when he said we have not discharged our duty in accordance with the law's already passed. He hoped all would agree to confiscate robel property wherever found, and it was their duty to pass, without delay not only a bill to consistate the property of robels, red, personal and mixed, but decaring the unconditional freedom of the four millions of slaves by whose tell this religion in the first line in the line of the line in the first line in the first line in the first line in the line in the first line in the first line in the line

Mr. Vallandidian ineffectually sought to amend the

Mr. Vallandhar ineffectually sought to amend the resolution, in order, to secure the amenut of revenue proposed only so long as it may be necessary.

The question was taken on Mr. Vallandigham's motion to postpone the resolution until Monday week, which was disagreed to by yeas 36, mays 113.

Mr. Cox. (opp.) of Ohio, said he wished to withdraw his vote for the pestponement, as his would favor the resolution; but he was unwiting to see this measure adopted after the speech of his colleague (Mr. Bingham), and withouts chance for the minority to answer it.

The House then passed the resolution under the operation of the previous question; by yeas 133; mays 5. The mays were as follows—Messrs, allen, Robinson, Shiel, Voorbees and Wood.

MRIATON AND COLOMEATION OF THE SLAVES OF REBUIS.

Mr. BEARL (rep.) of Mo., from the Military Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the direct tax bill, and for liberating and colonizing the slaves of rebels, which was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Uniop.

reported a bill amendatory of the effect tax bill, and for liberating and colonizing the slaves of rebels, which was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

\*\*RISSERVATION OF THE METALIC CURRENCY.\*\*
On motion of Mr. Vallandionam, it was resolved that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to in quire whether if any, and if so what, legislation may be necessary and proper, in view of the present impending events, to prevent the exportation moting or hearding of the domestic and foreign coin of or circulating in the United States, including, also, the exportation or hearding of bullions. Aso, to inquire into the expectation or hearding of bullions. Aso, to inquire into the expectation or hearding of bullions, also, the expectation or hearding of bullions. Aso, to inquire into the expectation of points and along tender, and whether any change in the laws regulating the value of domestic or foreign coins in necessary or proper, and to report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Vallandohan remarked that he did not contemplate a return to the absurd and exploded direct legislation of pains and penalties, but to wise and indirect commerce, reported a bill prohibiting the Chinese coole trade by Americans, in American vessels, which was passed after a speech in its favor, in which he said it could not be found in all the history of the slave trade that greater attroctice and violations of human and divine law have been committed than in the coole trade, which fact the official documents disclose.

\*\*The CARRYING OF PRIBTED MATIES OUTBIES OF THE MAILS.\*\* Mr. COLPAX, (rep.) of Ind., from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill regulating the carrying of printed matter outside the maile, the object being to derive revenue therefrom. Its consideration will be postponed till next Tuesday.

\*\*The Foreign Committee, proceeded to the consideration.\*\*

The House, in committee, proceeded to the consideration of the Fortification bill.

Mr. Wareworm, (Union) of Ky., replied to Mr. Bing ham surgument that Congress, under the constitution has power to emancipate the slaves. He would not you addiar under such an interpretation. No powers could be sawcied unless expressly granted or plainty deduct bile from that instrument. Emancipation was a foregoue conclusion with Mr. Bingham, who had to sustain bis no sitton by argument, however failincious. Those whe charge that Kentucky wints to diotate, and has as many soldiers in the rebel ranks as in those of the Union infered history. She has not in the former five thomand white in the latter thirty thomand. It was a vile slam der on the people of the country to say they could no put fown the rebellion, and hence he presumed the necessity to employ blacks for this purpose. The rebellion can be quelled if we are not divided but if emancipation he the declared policy, fifteen instead of sleven State will be placed in rebellion, while many from the fre States will lay down their arms, unwilling to be partner to so unjust and unconstitutional a policy. He appeals to the gentlemen to stand like a wast around the constitution

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia Off Cape Race.

THE EFFECT OF THE HANSA'S NEW

The Peace Feeling in England Gaining Strength.

The English Journals Believe that the British Government are Aware of the Pacific Intent of America in the Mason-Midell Case,

Virginia Boes Not Pay the Interest Due on her English Bonds.

When Rome is Declared the Capital of Halv by the Hallan Farliament the Pope's peral Power to to Coass

CONSOLS ADVANCED TO THEIR FORMER VALUE.

ADVANCE IN COTTON

HALIFAX, Jan. 15, 1862.

HALIFAX, Jan. 15, 1862.

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool at ten o'clock on the morning of the 5th, via Queenstown on the 5th instant, for New York and Halifax, passed Cape Race at eleven o'clock last wight.

The Arabia was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of news obtained, which is one week later.

The Arabia has on board troops for Canada, comprising two batteries of the Fifteenth brigade of artillery.

A suspicious steamer had been seen cruising in the English channel of Dover, and there were strong reasons to suppose it was the privateer Sumter. [Supposed to be the United States gunboat Tuscarora].

[The Arabia-sailed from Europe in the place of the

Great Britain.

The news by the steamships Angle-Saxon and H had materially strengthened confidence in peace. Consols showed great buoyancy and had further ad vanced about one-half per cent, and closed firm on Friday, the 3d instant, at the quotations current before the Tre

affair, and showed an advance of three-eighths since the The London Times says .- From the character of the rise in consols on the 3d instant it is inferred that the Hansa may have brought advices to the government from Lord I vons of some information having been given by the Cabinet at Washington that Masts. Mas

The London Herald says:- Speculators appeared to be guided by private information from American diplomatic circles.

both England and France to consider whether the time has not arrived for recognizing the Southern confederacy. ington government has not speken. But if the theory of some of its contemporaries be correct, that government really resides in the New York press. The question of peare was really decided when the Hansa left. (Vide ar-

sailing of the Hansa.) The same paper says that the arbitration principle has been ridden to death by injudicious friends, and condemns the policy of dividing English opinion at the present

ticle in the NEW YORK HERALD, Doc. 21, the day of the

regard to their own emnipotence and invulnerability. It also gives a letter from T. M. McKny, of Liverpool, showand the difficulties America would experience in earrying out the prevailing schemer. The conjour for the January dividends on the Virginia bands have been returned by Mexers. Baring Brockers, with the answer, "No advices to pay." The same answer is anticipated relative to the debts of the other Southern States.

The London Norming Post regrets that the Washington

Cabinet has evinced no alsority to avail themselves of the respite granted by England, and draws unfavorable de-

The Landon Daily News, per centra, finds in the delay encouraging signs of moderation and a general disposition on the part of the Washington government to act with reason and justice. The Paris Temps is assured that the United States At-

torney General will give an opinion that Mason and Slidell should be delivered up. The Cologne Gazette says the Prussian note to Weshing-ton does not treat the Trent affair from the point of view

of public right, but urgently counsels peace. It says should America reject the demands of England, the Powers will send a collective note to Washington, urging of the Mayor, for the purpose of memorializing the govern-ment in favor of arbitration in the Trent affair. After very turbulent proceedings the memorial was defeated-end an amendment carried leaving the matter in the bands of the government. Nebody of importance took

Mr. Ardwell, M. P., in a speech at Oxford, anticipated that America would accede to England's demands; but, if not, he believed that England would have full cause tor ar. He deprecated the attacks made on American in-

time for irritating comments.

The screw steamers John Bell, the Hope and Sarah Sands are loading cotton at Liverpool for New York, and additional steamers were expected to be taken up.

The ship R. D. Shepherd left Liverpool on the 3d for New

Seward repudiates the idea that the American govern ment would ever be guilty of so gross a violation of its American securities in time of peace.

The London Times, in an editorial on the subject, thinks it is not an opportune moment to bring forward this declaration, the more particularly as England has been menaced by threats of confincation by journals evidently in communication with the Washington govern-ment. The article concludes by expressing hopes for peace, but declaring that threats will accomplish no-thing, the only solution being the release of the prisoners.

Europa, due at the departure of the Arabia, would bring a solution of the Mason and Shdell affair.

tic corps, and received as usual the various them that they knew how to render

This expression had given rise to the idea that a seri

ous attempt is about to be made to settle terms for a evacuation of Rome.

The Monitere de la Flotte says that government commended of the possibly with the request for men-of-war to commerchandize to America.

The Bourse had been buoyant and higher, but close quiet at 677, 50c.

On New Year's day the Pope received General Guyon and French officers. General Guyon spoke of devotion towards the Pope, and the latter thanked Guyon for the sentiments expressed. The present French soldiers at Rome would not permit the fulfilment of any irreligious or impolitic act. The Pope concluded by bestowing the apostolic benediction on the imperial family, the Empeor Napoleon and the whole French company.

The National Roman Committee had placarded bills in Rome declaring that the issue of Roman cousols by the pontifical government after the 27th of March, 1863, would not be recognized by the Italian government, as from the of Italy the temporal power of the Pope legally termi

The Chamber resumed its sittings on the 3d. Rattazzi communicated a speech made by the King to a arliament deputation, in which he said he hoped the talian cause will make greater progress in the ecming year than in the past.

Ricasoli had renounced the idea of seeking a colleague for the portfolio of the Interior, and the Cabinet remains

events may arise from the state of things in non-Euro-pean countries, because his army stands ready formed and armed."

recent disturbances, sanctioning the closing of the University of St. Petersburg, and ordering the dismissal of

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE LATEST NEWS.

orted that Russia, at the comme o the great Powers all the reports received from he

Garibaldi, in accepting the Presidency of the Genoa Rifle Association, urged them to "hasten to prepare to take up arms, because the moment appreaches for giving

Financial and Commercial. LONDON MONEY MARKET. LONDON, Jan. 4, 1862.

Consols closed on Friday at 92% a 92%. The bullion in the Bank of England AMERICAN SECURITIES

American securities have nominally recovered a little, but business has been very doll. There are buyers of United States fives at 67. Illinois Central shares are queed at 45 a 44 discount. Erie, 27 ½ a 28 ½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The regular Brokers' circular is not completed. The sales of the week (four days) foot up 80,006 bales, the market closing bucyant on Thursday, with a considerable advance open at descriptions. The sales of Friday were 25,000 bales, of which 15,000 were to speculators and experiers: the market closing excited and 5,01 higher. The files are said middling Orleans 125,01 a 125,01, while private authorities report an advance during the week to 13.0. The thousand bales have been purchased for export to America. STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.
Advices from Manchester are invorable. The market is

Liverpool. Breadstuffs Market 1

Liverpool. Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and others report flow very dult and 6d. a 1s. lower. American is quoted at 23s. a 33s. Wheat is irregular and 2d. a 3d. lower: sales of red Western at 11s. 5d. a 12s. 4d. red Southern, 12s. 3d. a 12s. 6d.; white Western, 12s. 9d. a 13s. white Southern, 13s. a 13s. 6d. Corn dult and 1s. 6d. lower: sales of mixed at 32s. yellow at 32s. a 32s. 6d., and white at 35s. a 37. at 38-, a 31.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same authorities report beef quiet but steady;
pork u.m.; bacon dull, and is, a 28- lower; lard steady at
48-, a 51s. 6d.; tallow declining—sales at 49s. a 50s. 6d.

Liverpool Products Market.

Ashes steady; pots 36s. pearls 36s. Rosin tending up ward; common, 12s. a 13s. Spirits turpentine advancing; sales at 66s. Sugar tending upward. Ceffee. Sies Rice firm. Liasced tirmer. Liasced cil casier sales at 24s. 6d. a 35s. Cod oil quiet. Sperm oil, £96 a

LONDON MARKETS.

Mesers Baring Bross', circular reports breadstuffs quiet and tending downward. Iron duli at \$5 a \$5 5s. for rails and bars Sugar timer. Coffee advanced 6d. a Is. Rice dull and unchanged. Teatending upward. Sprits turpentine active at 60s. Tallew declining: sales at 50s. Sperm oil firm at 50s a 59s. Cod oil, £42. Linseed oil steady at 33s. 94.

Stendy at 38s. 9d.

LATEST MARKETS.

Consols closed on Saterday at 92½ a 92½ for money.

ARRICAN SPOCKS.

The latest sales were:—Illinois Central, 43 a 42½ discount; Eric, 27½ a 28½.

count; Eric, 27½ a 28½.

Invarpoet, Jan. 5, 1862.

The sales of cotton yesterday were 15,000 bales, iclining 8,000 bales to speculaters and exporters, the market closing active and firmer at unchanged quot

Cotton.—The sales for the week have been 7,000 bales.

Critical tres ordinaire, 1561r.; bas, 150fr. The total stock in port amounts to 133,000 bales.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO. Movement of the Great Expedition South-

The following is a special despatch to the Journal:

Camo, Jan. 15, 1862.

General Grant and staff embarked on the steamer Chancellor this morning, and took the field at Fort Jefferson.

Despatches had been received from the advance column under General McClernand, saying it is on the march and will camp at Mayfield, Ky., to-night. Camp Beanregard is so near Mayfield that the rebets must fight the Second division this forenoon, and informed the should march thirty miles by to morrow morning greatest enthusiasm prevails among the troops

The New York State Temperance Con-